

THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE.
 FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC.
 1917 FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE.
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Hongkong Daily Press.

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ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
 Phone 27.

No. 18,404. 號四十九百四千八萬一第 日八初月七年ET HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25TH, 1917. 六拜禮 號五十二月八年六國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
 In Casks 275 lbs. net.
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[535]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY
LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " " "
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NIGHT CARS.
 8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
 Every Half-Hour.

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " " "
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6.30 " " 7.00 " "	" " " "
7.00 " " 7.30 " "	" " " "

NIGHT CARS at Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compendious Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
 General Managers

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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, 5th JUNE, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

UP TRAINS.

Stations.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
CANTON				
Shi Kuo	7.35	8.35		
Shi Kuo	8.40	9.40		
Shi Kuo	10.05	11.05		
Shi Kuo	11.15	12.15		
Shi Kuo	12.25	1.25		
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A GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO BRIBE MR. J. D. LLOYD.

A Japanese was summoned before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday to answer a charge of attempting to bribe Mr. John Daniel Lloyd, of the Imports and Exports Department, with a gold watch and chain, with a view to influencing him in his duty as a public servant.

The defendant is the manager of Tong Seng & Co., of 19, Queen's Road Central, a firm which deals largely in the exportation of iron piping and other metals.

According to the statement of Mr. Longietto, who is conducting the prosecution on behalf of the Crown, the defendant sent a clerk to obtain an export permit on August 13th. The permit was not granted and the defendant then called personally on Mr. Lloyd and left a parcel on his desk with the words "please accept." Mr. Lloyd took the parcel unopened to Mr. Tratman, the acting Superintendent of the Department, and opened it in the presence of Mr. Tratman. The parcel contained a gold watch and chain of considerable value.

Mr. Lloyd, in giving evidence, stated that previously, on the 6th inst., the defendant had informed witness that it was very difficult to see him at his office and asked for his private address.

Mr. F. O. Jenkin, who, instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, is appearing for the defence, cross-examined on this point.

Mr. Jenkin—Do you make it a practice to give your home address to ordinary traders?

Witness—Yes, if they ask for it.

Mr. Jenkin—Have you done this before?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Jenkin—To what persons have you in the past year given your home address?

Witness—I cannot say, but I would give my private address to a trader or anyone who would ask for it.

Mr. Jenkin—In order that he may call and see you?

Witness—Yes.

The witness then continued his evidence and said that the defendant had called on him at his residence on the 6th instant and had a business conversation with him in the presence of Mr. Schofield. The conversation held concerned the shipment of pig iron and steel plates.

Mr. Jenkin—Did the defendant say anything in that conversation that was intended to influence your conduct as a public servant?

Witness—No.

Mr. Jenkin—Was the watch in question the first present you received in such a manner?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Jenkin—Do you know of any reason why the defendant should give you a present of this sort?

Witness—No.

Mr. Tratman, Acting Superintendent of Imports and Exports, then gave evidence, and Mr. Jenkin then submitted that according to Mr. Lloyd's evidence there was nothing in the defendant's conduct to show that he had attempted to influence Mr. Lloyd in his duty as a public servant. There was, therefore, no case of attempted bribery against defendant.

The defendant was committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions, bail being fixed at \$5,000.

Mr. Thomas A. Loughlin, the Manager of the Bank Line, Ltd., summoned a richa coolie at the Magistracy yesterday for refusing to accept him as a fare. Mr. Loughlin stated that the coolies at Happy Valley were very discriminating and often refused to carry those who did not pay them more than the legal fare. The coolie's defence was that he was already engaged and therefore could not carry Mr. Loughlin. He was fined \$5 by Mr. Dyer Ball.

Two cases of obstruction were heard at the Magistracy yesterday. Mr. A. David's coolie was summoned for leaving his riches unattended in Ice House Street. Mr. Dyer Ball imposed a fine \$4. Mr. F. Ellis, the manager of the Exile Garage, was summoned for permitting another form of obstruction, to wit, allowing his employees to sit on stools outside his garage. Mr. Gardiner appeared for the defendant, who, upon promising not to offend again, was dismissed with a caution.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated the 24th August, 1917, state:—

Since our last report of 17th inst., we have to record a further advance in Sterling exchange, with a corresponding dullness in our local market, both for speculative and investment stocks; the latter having suffered more severely than the former. At the close, there seems to be a slightly better enquiry for speculative stocks. Shanghai market has gone very dull, and the volume of business passing has been very small. Singapore market for Rubber shares has been firm, but prices show little change. The New Serendah Coy. has declared an interim dividend of 10 per cent, and the Alor Gajah Coy. one of 20 per cent. The following are our to-day's wired quotations for Rubber shares, in Straits currency:—

Alor Gajahs	4.50 cum div.
Ayer Panas	11.40
Glencaly	2.50
Kedahs	4.25 ex div.
Kempas	8.50
Malaka Pindas	3.05
Malakoffs	4.75
New Serendahs	4.50 cum div.
Sanderofts	4.70
Tapahs	22.50

Plantation Rubber in London is quoted at 2/6. Bar Silver is quoted 44 $\frac{1}{2}$. Sterling T.T. is 2/11 $\frac{1}{2}$. Singapore T.T. is 126. Shanghai T.T. and the Bank's buying rate for 3d/s bills are both nominal.

BANKS.—Sales of Hongkong and Shanghai have been made at \$600 and at this rate more shares are obtainable.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have receded to a selling rate of \$800. Cantons could be placed at \$320. Yangtzes and North Chinas are both nominal. The former at \$190 with exchange 73 and the latter at Tls. 140.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Small sales of Hongkong Fires are reported at \$300, at which they close nominal. China Fires could be placed at the reduced rate of \$133.

SHIPPING.—No business is reported and prices are nominal and unchanged, with Indo-China Deferred at \$101 $\frac{1}{2}$, Douglases at \$85, Steamboats at \$18, and Star Ferries at \$29.

OILS.—Shells could be placed at 109 $\frac{1}{2}$. Langkats are lower with sellers at Tls. 14 and buyers offering Tls. 14. Ural Caspians are unchanged and nominal at 32 $\frac{1}{2}$.

REFINERIES.—No transactions are reported and rates are unaltered, with China Sugars quoted at \$96 nominal, and Malabons in request at \$29.

MINES.—Rauhs are on offer at the reduced rate of \$2.00. Kailans have advanced to 39 $\frac{1}{2}$, at which shares could be placed, but no sellers are in evidence. Tronchs are nominal at 25/6.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—A somewhat better demand for Hongkong and Whampoa Docks has caused a little improvement and they close with buyers at \$113 $\frac{1}{2}$. Kowloon Godowns are wanted at \$73. Shanghai Docks are nominal at Tls. 78, but with probable buyers at Tls. 77.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—This has been a very dull market with no sales reported and prices inclined to sag. Centrals are offering at \$92 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Lands at \$88, although for the latter there are probable buyers at \$86. Hotels are nominal at \$100. West Points could be placed at \$70, but no shares are offering. Humphreys are nominal at \$61.

COTTON MILLS.—Market has been very dull and prices are lower, but nominal quotations only can be given, viz., Ewos Tls. 160, Kung Yiks Tls. 15, Shanghai Cottons Tls. 130 and Yangtzepps Tls. 51.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cements, after sales at \$7, could be placed at \$7.10. Electrics have been done at \$49 $\frac{1}{2}$. Steel Foundry Co.'s are in request at \$10 $\frac{1}{2}$ (ex dividend of \$1). Penk Tramways are offering at \$9, and low level Tramways at \$6.20. Ropes are nominal at \$20 $\frac{1}{2}$ (ex div. of \$1). Other quotations are also nominal at prices mentioned in our list.

MEMO.—Next Settlement Day, 29th August.

A DREAM AND A WILL.

No will could be found when a Wick boot merchant named Dunnett died in December, 1915. One of his sons states, however, that a month later he twice dreamt that his father appeared to him and seemed anxious to say something.

On both occasions he awoke before he could learn what his father wished to communicate to him, but in a third dream his father indicated that there was something in a pocket of his coat. There a will was found, but the eldest son is disputing it in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, alleging that it is not in his father's handwriting.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

August 24th.

ENTENTE CONSULS SATISFIED.

The Entente Consuls have visited Chan Ping-kwan and requested an expression of his views upon the declaration of war with Germany and Austria. Chan replied that, in spite of independence, Kwangtung will take the same steps as the Central Government. The Consuls were quite satisfied with the answer.

TAKING OVER ENEMY PROPERTIES.

The Local Authorities have already sent a representative to accompany the British Consul when taking over enemy properties. It is announced that enemy subjects who desire to live in Shamen must go to the British Consulate for registration.

THE GERMAN-CHINA BANK.

It is reported that the amount taken over from the German-China Bank was over 30,000 dollars (notes) and 8,000 taels (silver).

GERMAN BUSINESSES TO HAVE DUTCH NAMES.

At a private meeting in a certain house in Fong Chun (Honam) the German merchants decided to change the names of their firms to Dutch, in order to continue trading.

THE SOUTHERN PARLIAMENT.

Members of Parliament have come to Canton in great numbers; in fact it is said that 17 provinces are represented. A dinner was given to them by Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the Public Park yesterday.

The Civil Governor, Chau Hing-lan, has promised to attend the opening of Parliament to-morrow (25th).

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Chan Ping-kwan has received a telegram from General Luk Wing-ting requesting him to lend some munitions to the Kwangsi troops which will be sent to Hunan. Five hundred rifles and 27 cases of cartridges were, accordingly, delivered by a gun-boat yesterday.

General Luk Wing-ting has ordered the Kwangsi troops at Canton, whom he brought down last year, to replace those who are being sent to the borders Kwangsi.

August 22nd.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

An American gunboat, which left Canton some time back, has returned to protect the Shamen now that China has declared war on Germany.

Chan Ping-kwan has sent a body of troops to encamp at Tung Shan for the protection of foreigners residing there.

Chan Ping Kwan and Dr. Sun Yat Sen received a report from Shanghai that Sah Chen-ping (the ex-Admiral) has commanded his squadron, the *Hoi Chow*, *Hai Yang* and *Ying Soy*, to proceed to Foochow. They have accordingly wired to various gunboats to keep a look-out.

General Luk Wing Ting has wired to Mok Wing-sun in Swatow asking Mok to go to Kwangsi to help him in considering military affairs. Chan Ping-kwan, however, has informed General Luk that Mok cannot leave on account of the unsettled state of affairs.

A NATIONAL SCANDAL.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., speaking at Hyde Park, said prices were a national scandal. He hoped the Government would realise the railwaymen were not thinking only of themselves in condemning hoarders and profiteers. They were thinking of the wives and children of the men fighting the country's battles, and also the poor old pensioners who had no Union to act for them. The railwaymen, he declared, would relinquish their 15s. bonus if the Government would reduce the price of the people's food.

Lord Rhondda, the new Food Controller, stated on Sunday: "I am empowered, should I find it necessary, to take over the food supplies of the country, and adopt strong measures to check all speculation in the necessities of life. The man who seeks to profit by the necessities of the country at this hour of her peril, and when thousands are cheerfully making supreme sacrifice in the cause of liberty, is nothing short of a blackmailer and must be treated as such. My first effort will be directed towards securing a reduction in the price of bread. This I consider to be the urgent need of the moment. I intend to be as fair as the conditions of the war will permit, but frankly my sympathies are with the consumer."

SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SWATOW, August 20th.

DEATH OF A POPULAR RESIDENT.

Foreigners and natives alike regret the death of Mrs. Asverus, one of the oldest foreign residents in Swatow. She attained the allotted span. She died happy, the friend of the community, the enemy of no one. The fact that she was a German did not affect our friendship.

DAUYIN TO REMAIN.

The Danyin has finally decided to remain at his post in Swatow. According to the exacting rules of Chinese etiquette, he should have demitted office because of his mother's death. He is a favourite of the people, and petitions in his favour evidently worked the oracle at Canton as well as at Peking, for he has had orders from both authorities to continue at his post. Consequently, he has arranged for the temporary and local burial of his mother. The burial obsequies have already been observed. The cortege was followed to the morgue by the native officials, and the funeral music was supplied by a Y.M.C.A. volunteer band.

THE COUNTY MAGISTRATES.

Some time ago it was reported that the various county magistrates were being removed and that others were appointed in their place. Some of the newly appointed men had already arrived at their destinations to find that the former magistrates had not received orders to quit. People, of course, are speculating as to the reasons why these officials should be removed. It is not because they have been slack than their predecessors. Political reasons are supposed to have weighed with the Swatow judgment. The counties seem to be satisfied that the Swatow official orders have been cancelled.

CHINESE NAVAL SQUADRON'S VISIT.

The Port had the pleasure lately of seeing a Chinese Naval Squadron anchored in her waters. The Brigadier-General invited the Commander ashore, but the invitation was not accepted. The movements of the Chinese Fleet are a puzzle to most people. Both Peking and Canton claim the ownership, but the Navy has evidently a mind of its own with regard to the South. Sun Yat Sen says so plainly. There was a report, current recently that some ingenious person advised Tuan to sell units of the fleet to members of the Allies.

THE OPPOSITION TO TUAN.

It is somewhat difficult to understand why the southerner is so prejudiced against Tuan. Supposing Tuan gets his way, and succeeds in getting the consent of the Provinces to declare war on the Central Powers, why should South China object? Is it not the case that in supporting Tuan rather than in trying to frustrate his policy South China is more likely to gain support for her own pet scheme of Government? For, on the basis of the Allied principles in which peace can be procured, the Government of Peking would find the Allied Governments against her if she tried to force a monarchical or military rule on an unwilling South China. To one who takes a disinterested view of Chinese affairs generally, a declaration of war would seem to be conducive to unity amongst the nations that make up China.

It would tend to concentrate their thought on a great and worthy object. The Chinese mind at present is devoid of a clear political issue. No great political principle sways the mass of opinion. Of Tuan himself, it can be said, at least, that he has consistently declared for war on Germany. If it be true of him, as is declared by his opponents, that his sole motive is personal aggrandisement, one would think that he might try his hand at king-making rather than try to destroy the power of the one ruler existing, who is the embodiment of the type of mind that the Southerners credit Tuan with. If we say that Tuan is a monarchist we have no definite evidence for our diagnosis. If we say that he discredits the political efficiency of an elective Government such as China at present can produce we are pretty near the mark. We would that Chinese universally, would credit him with political vision and imagination and with the power of realizing the danger of parleying with that inhuman monster, the foe of all national freedom and liberty, and with wisdom in seeking to link his own country with the Allies in preserving liberty and freedom for the world.

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[467-3]

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.
FANLING.

THE BIG COURSE will be OPEN for play from 1st September.
K. M. CUMMING,
Hon. Secretary. [968]

TO BE LET.

A FLAT at No. 3, Jordan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
KAYAMALLY & Co.,
5, D'Aguilar Street,
Hongkong. [969]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day REMOVED our Office from 3rd Floor, Hotel Mansions, to 4th Floor, YORK BUILDING, Chater Road.
S. C. ISMAIL & Co.
Hongkong, 24th August 1917. [967]

WANTED.

A complete set of the ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA.
Reply stating price, what edition and condition.
Box 20,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [961]

WANTED.

LOCAL Shipping Firm requires an ENERGETIC YOUNG EUROPEAN with previous experience. Knowledge of Typing and shorthand preferred.
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ENGINEER, BRITISH, as WORKS FOREMAN. Applications with Copy References in own writing, stating age, experience and salary required. No other applications considered.
W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
291

KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.
AMOI.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the position of SECRETARY, and SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE to the KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Amoy. Applicants should give full particulars on the subject of their previous experience. A knowledge of Hindustani would be preferable. A good working knowledge of accounts is absolutely necessary. Copies only of testimonials need be sent in with the application.

The successful candidate will assume office on 14th February, 1918.

He shall perform all the duties of Secretary, and Superintendent of Police.

The maximum salary to be paid to such Secretary will be \$300.00 per month (Amoy Currency), with an annual increase of \$25.00 per month to a final maximum of \$350.00 per month. He will be provided with Uniform, Light, Fuel and also Quarters.

The Quarters will be in the Municipal Building, and must be occupied by the Secretary appointed.

Applications must be endorsed "APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY," and should reach Amoy not later than November 30th, 1917.

By Order of the Council.
T. W. DUBINSON,
Secretary, K.M.C.
Kulangsu, Amoy, August 17th, 1917. [966]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Lee House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central. [960]

TO LET.

66 "HOMESTEAD" No. 43, PRANK, Unfurnished, immediate possession, for 3 months. "Wild Dell Buildings," Wanchai. HOUSES and FLATS, Gap Road.
Apply to—
SANG KEE,
Care of COMPAGNONS DEPT.,
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. [964]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 4, Connaught Road Central, in King's Buildings.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.
HOUSES on Shamoo, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [959]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings. [941]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel, on SATURDAY, 1st September, 1917, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to 30th June, 1917, with the Report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th August, 1917, to 1st September, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager and Secretary. [965]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 3482 dated Hongkong 19th February, 1900, for 50 Shares numbered 54219 to 54243, 10203 to 10207, 5284 to 5289, 4188 to 4190 and 55811 to 55815 and Provisional Certificate No. 43371 dated Hongkong, 8th July, 1907, for 25 Shares numbered 88206 to 88230, all Registered in the name of Sir CLAUDE MAXWELL, Bart., have been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate and this Provisional Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 2nd September, 1917, new Certificates for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Certificate No. 3482 and Provisional Certificate No. 43371 will thereafter be treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager. [901]

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED
(IN LIQUIDATION).

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

Unredeemed Bank Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1917, at Noon.

AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment IN STERLING from the BOARD OF TRADE, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.

THE BOARD OF TRADE makes a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.

A. R. LOWE,
Liquidator.
Chartered Bank Building,
Hongkong, 18th August, 1917. [966]

G. R.
NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [958]

FOR SALE.

PACKETS of PORTUGUESE POSTAGE STAMPS (no duplicate) containing

40 Stamps for \$1.00	80 Stamps for \$2.75
50 " " 1.25	90 " " 3.25
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BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL,
AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

WANTED.

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Care of "Daily Press" Office. [967]

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 25th AUGUST, 1917.

CAN SLAVERY EXIST UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG?

Owing to the jury not being satisfied that the facts were proved in the kidnapping case at the Criminal Sessions on Thursday, there will, unfortunately, be no necessity to decide the very interesting and important legal point which was raised for the defence. The charge against the prisoner was that he "unlawfully, by fraud" enticed away two little Chinese servant girls, under the age of fourteen years, from the custody of their mistresses. Mr. C. G. ALABASTER, who defended, argued that the indictment could not stand because the lawfulness of the custody was an essential ingredient in the offence, and these children were living in a state of slavery, which could not be recognised in a British Colony. They had been bought for \$100 and \$146 respectively, they received no wages—except clothes and food—in return for their work, and their mistresses claimed the right to sell them again. If this does not constitute slavery we should like to know what does. The CHIEF JUSTICE replied that this was a Chinese custom, and, when the British took possession of Hongkong, Capt. ELLIOTT, the Superintendent of Trade, issued a proclamation in which the Chinese were promised free exercise of all their religious rites, ceremonies, and social customs. English law held only so far as it did not conflict with the expressed power given by such proclamations. In cases of bigamy, for instance, the Court always took the question of custom into consideration. Mr. ALABASTER, however, maintained that, though the sale of children might be perfectly legal in China, nobody could be kept in Hongkong in a state of slavery. Directly a

slave came to this Colony he (or she) had the right to freedom. He pointed out that the very first Ordinance passed by the local Legislature of the Colony related to slavery and had reference to the Chinese more than to any other nationality, but the Ordinance was disallowed on the ground that the Imperial statutes for the abolition of slavery extended by their own proper force and authority to Hongkong. Dr. ELLIOTT, in his well-known history, suggests that this pretext for disallowing the Ordinance was "a pure fiction, put forward only to gloss over the defeat of the Government in attempting to meddle with Chinese customs." Nevertheless, it is a fact that the act for the abolition of slavery throughout the British Colonies was passed in 1833, and Parliament voted twenty millions sterling for the promotion of industry among the manumitted slaves and for the compensation of the persons hitherto entitled to their services. It is evident, too, that Captain ELLIOTT's proclamation was not viewed in the same light by the local officials a few years after it was issued as it has been since. Nearly forty years later Chief Justice SMALE denounced as slavery the system of purchasing or adopting girls for employment, and adversely criticised the Government officers for their failure to enforce the law on the subject. Eventually the matter was discussed in the House of Lords, but without any result. It is, however, universally understood that slavery is not tolerated under the British flag, and the policy of the British Government has been to suppress it wherever it had the necessary authority and to discourage it wherever it had any influence. For instance, in Egypt, which until this war broke out was a semi-independent State under the suzerainty of Turkey, a blow was dealt at the system, which is sanctioned by Mahomedan law, by the Convention signed in 1877 between the Egyptian and British Governments forbidding the slave-trade in Egyptian territory and empowering any slave to claim his or her liberty by making application to the Bureau of Manumission, which were specially created for the purpose. A fresh stimulus was given to the movement by the British Occupation, and a House for freed slaves was established at Cairo, partly by money subscribed in England under the auspices of the Anti-Slavery Society. In the Sudan, where we are in a stronger position, constant warfare is waged against slave-traders, and the source of supply to Egypt is thus being cut off. If we turn to India, we find that, although the practice of immolating Hindu widows on the funeral pyres of their dead husbands had been enshrined in Hindu opinion by the authority of centuries and had acquired the sanctity of a religious rite, this did not prevent Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK from carrying a resolution in Council in 1829, in the face of most strenuous opposition, declaring that all who abetted suttee were guilty of "culpable homicide." No attempt, however, has been made, so far as we are aware, to check by legislation the practice of bigamy, or even polygamy, amongst native races whose religious customs sanction it. The precedents, therefore, appear to support Mr. ALABASTER's contention, and it may be doubted if Captain ELLIOTT's proclamation would have been treated with so much respect if the subject had presented fewer difficulties.

Mr. Terence Ramsdale will perform at the Phoenix Club this evening at 8 o'clock.

A Chinese coolie, charged with breaking into No. 21, Swatow St., and stealing a table valued at \$2, was sentenced by Mr. Wood, yesterday, to six months' hard labour.

The Bishop of Victoria will to-morrow celebrate the Holy Communion at the Peak Church at 8.15 a.m., preach at All Saints' Chinese Church, Yaumati, at 11 a.m., and the Cathedral at 6 p.m.

The Rev. H. E. Anderson, Superintendent of the British and Foreign Bible Society for Hongkong, will conduct the service at the Peak Church to-morrow (Sunday) evening at 6.30, when there will be a collection for the Bible Society. After to-morrow the Evening Service at the Peak Church will cease, but the Early Communion and Wednesday Intercession Service will be continued.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MILITARY SERVICE BILL
[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—Your leading article under yesterday's date in reference to the Prime Minister's speech at Dundee on the occasion of his being presented with the freedom of that City on the 30th June last omits one passage which emphasises his earlier remarks quoted by you.

In the passage in question the right hon. gentleman was dealing primarily with the subject of horse-racing, but also through that subject with the generalities of the whole situation in regard to War measures, and he spoke in that regard as follows:—

"Take horse-racing; there are people, I believe, who disapprove of horse-racing. I neither approve nor disapprove. I have absolutely no views on the subject, but the question whether it is good or bad in itself has nothing to do with the action of the Government. It is entirely a question of the extent to which you can permit it without interfering with the war work and war activity of the country. Anything beyond that is irritating and mischievous. Anything short of that is not adequate to the needs of the case. The one test is—Is it necessary as a war measure?"

To my mind the above italicised portion of the Prime Minister's remarks places the whole position with regard to war measures in a nutshell, viz., "Are they necessary as such?"

Now in my letter, which appeared in your issue of the 23rd instant, I called attention to the fact that the compulsory powers sought for by the Bill are wholly unnecessary, and I cited in proof thereof the circumstance that it had been publicly and officially admitted that, save to an infinitesimal extent, due service to the State and Colony was being already rendered by local residents.

Such being the case, it is abundantly clear therefrom, and from the remarks made by His Excellency at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 15th inst., that this Bill is indisputably one of those measures which the Premier told his audience at Dundee "should not be imposed merely for ulterior purposes associated with some theory or conception of the way in which the world ought to be run under normal conditions," and it also fails to pass the Premier's test, in that it is in fact "unnecessary as a war measure."

At a Legislative Council meeting held on a previous occasion well within the recollection of most of your readers His Excellency made reference to "some of the really big men that Hongkong has produced," and, after speculating as to what their views would have been upon the subject before the meeting, showed more than a decided tendency to follow what he assumed would have been their views. Now, in relation to the matters due to be considered in regard to this much more important question, His Excellency is under no necessity to indulge in speculation, for you have placed before him the clearly expressed views of the Prime Minister and a recent Secretary of State for the Colonies. Let us hope that, in the interests of the Colony, His Excellency will accept those views for his guidance at this crisis which threatens to block the path of Freedom.—Yours faithfully,

J. SCOTT HARSTON.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1917.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—Allow me sincerely to congratulate you upon the splendid result of your efforts to prevent the Britons in this Colony becoming slaves. "Postponement sine die" must be followed up. It must be made like the German retreat on the western front—a real and final defeat of autocratic government.

As one of the first to advocate in your columns conscription, during the war, of all Britons between the ages of 16-41, I rejoice that militarism in its worst form has again been checked. In thanking you and your journal for protecting us, permit me to add a humble acknowledgment of the services rendered to the community by the "munitions" supplied by Mr. Davidson and Mr. Scott Harston and delivered to you in their admirable and plucky letters.—Yours faithfully,

Hongkong, August 24th.

IRISH

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—A very large number of British subjects in this Colony are here as employees under agreement to serve for a specified period. Many have left their wives and families in Britain, Canada, India, or some other part of the Empire. Under the Military Service Bill will these men be free to leave the Colony at the expiry of their service? If not, what provision will be made for pay to maintain a man and his family in case he fails to find suitable employment? Can this Ordinance be applied to men of other than British race without an amending Act? If so, will these men be free to leave the Colony before they are called to serve? If they be not free to leave, what provision will be made for an unemployed man?

At present a citizen can criticise any Act or its administration and co-operate with other citizens to have any Act amended or repealed. If this Bill becomes law will those citizens who come under its operation have the right to criticise its administration or to co-operate with each other to have it amended or repealed?

How can it be amended or repealed? What is the number of physically fit men over fifty years of age in the Colony? What number are over forty-five?

Where did the ideas behind this Bill originate—in the minds of the Imperial Government, or in the minds of the local Government? What conception have the authors of this Bill of the relation of the individual to the State? Does the Government exist to look after the rights and welfare of the people, or are the people only the slaves of the Government?

It appears to me that this Bill sets up as complete an autocracy as that of Czar or Kaiser. The only difference between German rule and rule under this Bill is the difference of administration. But a bad law tends more and more to degrade those who administer it, so this difference is not in the long run of great importance.

The Government opposed the proposal to exclude German traders for a period of ten years after the war and I agreed with them, but if this Bill becomes law a British subject in this Colony will not have a fair chance to compete with the foreigner, and the business of the Colony will most assuredly tend to fall more and more into the hands of foreigners, whose employees will not have to render military service.—Yours respectfully,

DEMOCRAT.

Hongkong, August 23rd, 1917.

[We leave these questions for the authors of the Bill to answer—if they can.—Ed., H.D.P.]

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO"]

MEDIATION WITH THE SOUTH AND WEST.

SHANGHAI, August 24th.

The President has sent Li Kai-sien to Kwangtung to ask Lu Wing-ting to mediate with the South and West.

Tang Chi-yao has wired to Peking stating that he is not opposed to the Acting President.

JAPAN'S CONGRATULATIONS.

The Japanese Emperor wired to the President congratulating him upon declaring war against the Central European Powers.

AUSTRIAN MINISTER'S DEPARTURE.

The Austrian Minister will leave next month by a Dutch ship.

The Government have urged Wuk Wan-shin to go to Szechwan immediately.

A new recruit was on sentry duty for the first time at night, when he saw someone approaching.

"Who comes there?" he challenged sharply.

"The officer of the day," said the other.

"Then," was the sentry's unexpected inquiry, "what are you doing out at night?"

THE WAR.

CLOSING IN UPON LENS.

GERMAN PAPERS STRONGLY CRITICISE CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

QUARTER OF A MILLION DISCHARGED SOLDIERS PROTEST AGAINST ANY TALK OF PEACE.

ITALIANS CONTINUED SUCCESS.

Franco-Belgian Front

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, August 23rd.

A German communiqué states:—British attacks on a fifteen kilometre front between Langemarck and Hollebeke were repulsed, except east of St. Julien and the Ypres-Menin road. The majority of the British tanks were put out of action.

FIGHTING FOR HIGH GROUND.

LONDON, August 23rd.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, reports:—All yesterday's gains were maintained in Flanders, and even added to, despite violent German artillery fire and counter-attacks.

The advantage of yesterday's success is greater than the advance of a few hundred yards suggests, for we are now fighting for the high ground dominating the whole tactical position in Northern Belgium.

We have now bitten another slice off the greatest altitude of the ridge, which is towards the east of the Inverness Copse, from whence it tends to the north-east through Glencorse Wood, the Noone Bosschen and the western portion of the Polygon-de-Zonnebeke. Naturally, the enemy is concentrating to the utmost to retain this commanding position, hence the bitter fighting.

The extent of the German casualties cannot be judged by normal calculations of the ratio of prisoners to the rest of the losses. In a struggle of this character the prisoners are bound to be few. The German High Command is sacrificing his reserves recklessly in a policy of immediate and incessant heavy counter-attacks. No fighting is more costly, and the Germans are assuredly feeling under the smashing blows at Lens and Flanders, where they have massed troops to the weakening of other parts of their line.

The magnificent success of the French at Verdun is causing the Germans the gravest concern.

There is reason to believe that the Crown Prince is calling upon Prince Rupprecht for succour.

The weather has again broken, and it is raining heavily.

HEAVY FIGHTING AROUND LENS.

AEROPLANES DO GOOD WORK.

LONDON, August 24th.

Sir Douglas Haig reports heavy local fighting all day long for Greencrassier, an important enemy stronghold to the south of Lens. We obtained a foothold this morning and beat off several counter-attacks, with heavy enemy losses. Fierce fighting continues.

We repulsed an attack to the north of the Ypres-Rouler railway and advanced slightly to the north-east of Langemarck.

Air fighting during the past week has been incessant; more severe than in any week of the war period. The change of wind favoured our aeroplanes yesterday and we brought down twelve and drove down six. Two of ours are missing. One landed on the Ostend beach.

Our aeroplanes dropped five tons of explosives on objectives behind the enemy's lines.

LENS A DEATH-TRAP.

ANOTHER CANADIAN SUCCESS.

LONDON, August 24th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters records another Canadian success. Early in the morning they crossed the Souchez, deploying and pushing on along a seven hundred yards front. There was stiff fighting around a great slag heap, full of machine gun posts and dug-outs, and elsewhere there was a great deal of hand to hand fighting. The result of a brilliant operation is that General Currie's left flank is secured from the South and Lens now lies deep in a close gripping enclave. Prisoners admit that life within Lens is unendurable.

Two divisions of Prussian Guards which had been held in reserve for special counter-attacks, were recently brought up and suffered so severely that apparently they are incapable of further formidable effect. The enemy is unable to employ his artillery to its fullest advantage, owing to the smallness of the salient. Our command of the ground enables us to pour a continuous and harassing fire upon the enemy's communications during the night, which seriously restricts him in getting up supplies. Lens, in short, has become nothing but a death trap for the enemy.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

TOTAL PRISONERS AT VERDUN.

PARIS, August 23rd.

A communiqué states:—There was great enemy artillery fire north of the Aisne, notably in the Braye-Hurtelise sector.

Since the 20th inst. we have captured 7,040 prisoners, including 186 officers, and 600 wounded prisoners, 24 guns of all calibres, and over 1,000 machine-guns. Also nine guns were destroyed.

The communiqué again records numerous heavy aerial bombardments of aviation grounds, aerodromes, bivouacs, and machine-gun convoys behind the enemy lines.

A QUIET DAY.

A communiqué states:—The day has generally been quiet, with mutual artillery activity on both banks of the Meuse.

FIGHTING IN SMALL GROUPS

FIERCE HAND-TO-HAND ENCOUNTERS.

LONDON, August 23rd.

Correspondents state that where the Southern Irish, mentioned yesterday, were cut up, the Scottish attacked on the 22nd inst., against the sinister forts of Beek House, Borry Farm, Vampire Point, which guard the Bremen Redoubt to the south-east of St. Julien.

A little to the north are other forts where the Ulstermen fought, and the Midland regiments are now assaulting these and meeting with the same difficulties. The ground is still a mere bog, in which the Tanks are sinking. The enemy relied mainly on machine-guns which are skillfully arranged for enfilade barrages. The Midlanders captured one blockhouse, taking 47 prisoners. Others penetrated the machine-gun barrages as far as Hill 35, while on the right flank the Scots fiercely assaulted the Bremen Redoubt, which is apparently still holding out.

The fighting is split up into inextricable groups, and there is no doubt we shall have to pay the price of the most desperate fighting of the war.

Colonel Repington of the *Times* states that the Canadians have broken six German divisions at Lens.

KILLING THE WOUNDED. HOSPITALS DELIBERATELY BOMBED BY GERMANS.

LONDON, August 23rd.

It is established that the Germans are now deliberately selecting hospitals and clearing stations for a succession of aerial attacks, leaving alone military objectives in the near vicinity.

There were three such attacks on the 18th inst. In the first three women nurses were wounded. In the second, one doctor was killed and three wounded. In the third, nine Germans were wounded whilst lying in their beds.

Last night similar attacks occurred on hospitals, where the wounded Germans became noisy and panic-stricken. The British were silent and self-controlled.

Mr. Beach Thomas, in his descriptive account of what took place, says that a great English surgeon was visiting a hospital, accompanied by American surgeons, when the bombing began. The hospital echoed to guttural German screams. The building was plunged in darkness, but a flash-lamp revealed a horrible scene. There was a mass of debris in which three hundred pound bombs had made huge craters, suggesting that the raider was one of the newest air giants. The first bomb struck a ward full of Germans, who were heaped in every attitude of horrible, fantastic death. The doctors state that in all their experience they have not witnessed such a horrible scene. Another ward suffered as severely as the German ward.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE AIR RAID.

NEW KIND OF BOMB.

LONDON, August 24th.

The Germans used new needle-pointed bombs at Ramsgate, obviating "duds."

GERMAN VERSION.

LONDON, August 23rd.

A German communiqué states:—We bombed military establishments at Margate, Ramsgate and Dover. Three enemy and two German aeroplanes were lost.

EARLIER CABLES.

AIR RAID CASUALTIES.

LONDON, August 23rd.

The Press Bureau announces that the total casualties resulting from yesterday's aeroplane raid on Ramsgate and Dover are eleven killed and 26 injured.

Russian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, August 23rd.

A German communiqué states:—The Russians evacuated positions west of the river as far as the Odling-Bigau line. We occupied the region without fighting.

EARLIER CABLES.

ROUMANIANS TAKE 500 PRISONERS.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, August 23rd.

A Roumanian communiqué states:—On the 11th inst., enemy attacks to the north of Susita Valley forced us back slightly but he most dashing counter-attacks drove back the enemy again as far as the Susita Valley and Saturnu to the south east of Panciu.

Up to the present we have taken 500 prisoners. Violent enemy attacks between Slanien and Tirguocna were driven back almost everywhere in disorder.

RUSSIANS HOLDING THEIR OWN.

LONDON, August 23rd.

A wireless Russian official message says:—We retired under pressure in the direction of Tuklum. The enemy penetrated trenches at Zhorvsh but our counter-attack drove them out.

The enemy occupied a height to the north-west of Jazlovetz but a counter-attack restored the position.

Fighting continues in the direction of Oena.

The Roumanians repulsed attacks at Soveia.

The Germans unsuccessfully attacked in the direction of Focani.

ASSISTANCE FOR RUSSIA. JAPANESE TROOPS TO BE SENT TO EASTERN FRONT.

PARIS, August 23rd.

The *Petit Journal* states that the difficulties in the way of Japanese intervention in the war in Europe have been removed. A glorious dawn will be symbolised by the appearance of the Japanese flag on the Russian Front.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SPLENDID ACHIEVEMENT BY THE ITALIANS.

CARRYING HEIGHTS AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET.

ROME, August 23rd.

The Italian offensive has forced the Austrians to obtain reinforcements from the Eastern Front. The twelfth division is composed mainly of recent arrivals from Galicia. The Austrians were preparing to remove six guns from near Selo, but the Italian troops attacked with hurricane force and captured the weapons.

After nine counter-attacks had been repulsed near Korite the Italians took the offensive and captured an entire regiment.

Another Brigade assaulted with the bayonet Hills 241 and 247. They attacked at least seven times and took thousands of prisoners.

The following morning they proceeded to assault the strong lines before Selo, despite the determined resistance. The enemy abandoned almost the entire first line from Plava to the sea on a front of 60 kilometres. A document captured from an enemy airman admits that the Austrian aeroplanes were outnumbered by three to one.

Prisoners are still flowing in.

SIXTEEN THOUSAND PRISONERS.

LONDON, August 23rd.

A wireless Italian official message states that the Italians have made progress northward and southward of the Julian Front. Counter-attacks were repulsed and position to the south east of Bosso-faits carried.

The Italians have taken prisoner 16,000 men and 350 officers up to yesterday. Aeroplanes and an airship dropped twelve tons of bombs on the enemy.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ZEEBRUGGE BOMBARDED.

AMSTERDAM, August 23rd.

The *Telegraf* states that British ships have bombarded Zeebrugge.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COAL MINERS' WAGES.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT ADVANCE SUGGESTED.

LONDON, August 24th.

The *Telegraph* states that the Coal Controller is meeting the Miners Federation on the 28th inst. to consider an all round increase in wages of twenty-five per cent, representing an additional wage bill of £250,000.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION IN FRANCE.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

LONDON, August 24th.

A committee of famous doctors, presided over by Sir Francis Howard, is proceeding to France to enquire into the personal administration of the Army Medical Corps.

SUFFERERS IN SALONIKA.

MANSION HOUSE FUND OPENED.

LONDON, August 24th.

The Lord Mayor has inaugurated a Mansion House Fund for the relief of the sufferers in Salonika. The firm of Rothschild and Sons have given £1,000.

JAPANESE MISSION TO U.S.A.

WASHINGTON, August 24th.

President Wilson welcomed the Japanese Mission in warm terms. The members of the Commission are gratified at the cordiality expressed towards them in all the cities through which they passed.

THE POPE'S PEACE NOTE. FATHER VAUGHAN'S OUTSPOKEN OPINION.

LONDON, August 24th.

Father Bernard Vaughan, speaking at York, stated that the Pope did not fully realise the nature of the Allies' cause. We could not make a peace which would be an armed neutrality until the foe was again ready. The fate of Poland, Armenia, Serbia, Belgium and parts of France would be the fate of our island home if the foe got the opportunity. Therefore we could not sheathe the sword until the flag emblazoned with *Kultur* frightfulness was felled down.

"FREEDOM OF THE SEAS."

ROME, August 24th.

The Allied Ministers, accredited to the Vatican, inquired the real meaning of the expression in the Papal Note of "true freedom and common enjoyment of the seas." They were informed that it meant the same as enunciated in President Wilson's message.

A REMINDER FROM DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

LONDON, August 24th.

The Secretary of the National Federation of Discharged Soldiers and Sailors has telegraphed to the King and the Premier saying that a quarter of a million men who fought at Mons, the Marne, the Aisne, at Ypres and Jutland protest against discussing peace at Stockholm and elsewhere. The message continues: "Are all our sacrifices to be in vain. Remember that we once helped to save Europe."

GERMAN CHANCELLOR CONDEMNED.

HIS OVERTHROW DEMANDED.

AMSTERDAM, August 24th.

A large section of the Berlin papers are keenly disappointed at the Chancellor's speech.

The Radical *Allgemeine Zeitung* proclaims the necessity for the Chancellor's overthrow, stating that "only a man with a definite plan can now conclude peace."

The Liberal *Vossische Zeitung* agrees with this standpoint.

The *Volksrechtler* says that the Session leaves a painful impression. The majority in the Reichstag seems anxious to retain the peace resolution as a sort of creed which must be subscribed to word for word by the Government.

The Labour organ, *Morgen Zeitung* says that Dr. Michaelis' first act in the main committee has been a failure.

The Socialist *Vorwaerts* blames the pan-Germans for not permitting the conflict to be temporarily solved by the change in the Chancellorship. They do not hesitate, it says, at plunging the Empire in the midst of a most terrible war into Anarchy.

GETTING RID OF UNDESIRABLES.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT'S STRICT MEASURES.

LONDON, August 24th.

The Russian Government is taking rigorous steps to purge Petrograd of undesirable. It is clearing out charitable institutions and deporting old gendarmes, secret police and other dangerous elements. It is also dispatching to the Front many who have been wrongly exempted and is strictly limiting the incoming population.

THE CONFERENCE AT MOSCOW.

PETROGRAD, August 24th.

The National Conference at Moscow will be merely consultative. M. Kerenski, presiding at the Council of Ministers, made a statement regarding the military, financial, industrial and agrarian situation.

KING'S CONGRATULATIONS TO ROUMANIA.

LONDON, August 23rd.

The Press Bureau announces that His Majesty King George telegraphed the King of Roumania his admiration for the magnificent way the Russo-Roumanians are fighting. "The British peoples are closely following the course of the great battle. The Franco-British are striking hard at the common enemy, and will continue to render the Russo-Roumanians the utmost possible assistance."

EARLIER CABLES.

RUSSIA'S CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

PETROGRAD, August 23rd.

The Elections for the Constituent Assembly have been postponed from September 30th to November 25th. The Assembly will meet on December 11th.

MILITARY EXPERT'S VIEWS.

LONDON, August 23rd.

General Maurice, Director of Military Operations on the Military Staff, says that the Germans are fighting very hard with many guns at Lens, but we are now right into the town from the north-west and the south-west. He declares that since July 31st the enemy, owing to exhaustion and losses, had to withdraw more than double the number of divisions from the British Front than we had. The meaning of the false claims of victories in the German communiqué was that the German people had to be encouraged in view of their accumulating sufferings and inconveniences. For example, the German railway traffic was frequently breaking down, coal was getting scarce, etc. The Germans have recently transferred many troops from the French front to the British front. Regarding the Italian offensive, really important successes had been gained which might lead to very important developments.

The Russian breakdown had not yet involved serious strategic disadvantages. In connection with the German claim that they captured 40,000 prisoners, this was surprisingly low. Moreover, half of them were unarmed.

GERMANY AND PEACE.

FOREIGN SECRETARY'S SIGNIFICANT UTTERANCE.

COPENHAGEN, August 23rd.

In the Reichstag, Dr. Kuehlmann, the new Foreign Secretary, in the course of an illuminating speech, deprecated a policy based on force alone. He advocated a policy based on justice as well as force. He emphasised the importance of studying public opinion in enemy countries so that a peace offer should not be made untimely or that a sharp word be uttered when a conciliatory spirit is appearing. He affirmed that the last year of the war is probably beginning.

THE OBTUSE GERMAN.

A German wireless report states:—In the course of the Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag on August 21st, he claimed that 811,000 tons of shipping were sunk during July. "When we take into consideration our results on the one hand and the enemy's failures on the other, it appears to be incomprehensible that our enemies do not show a disposition to prepare the way for the consideration of terms of peace."

SCOTLAND'S INDUSTRIAL PART IN THE GREAT WAR.

[BY LOWELL MELLETT, UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

A day on the River Clyde helps to explain Lloyd George's confidence, that the submarine menace will be beaten.

A drum roar from thousands of steam riveters and a battlefield drumfire of crashing hydraulic hammers; unending miles of wooden and steel scaffolding with workmen swarming over them like flies; lowering cranes that look capable of lifting a county courthouse and setting it down in the next county; these are some of the reasons.

Girls—thousands and thousands of trousered girls—furnish so many additional reasons. And then there are certain reasons visible to the eye concerning which secrecy is imposed. They constitute a method of direct warfare against submarines and are already proving their effectiveness, but more than that cannot be told.

The Clyde was the greatest shipbuilding centre in the world before the war began. Now it dwarfs its own activities of three years ago. For 22 miles on the side of the river immense plants crowd against one another; the same is true for half the distance on the other side of the river. Soon it will be the whole distance on both sides.

The world's biggest fighting craft went down the ways here a few days ago, but work stopped many months ago on what was to be the world's biggest merchant ship. Instead, smaller ships and more of them are being built. Rows on rows of skeletons, some bare, some partly dressed in their armourplate, show how the new policy of building standardized ships is being carried out. Builders report it means a 40 per cent. gain in speed of construction.

"Unless the destructiveness of the German submarines has greatly increased the extension of British shipping will practically take care of the situation by autumn," said Fred Lobnitz, munitions director for Scotland. "This does not take into account the huge preparations under way in America."

More than one shipbuilder along the river displayed a keen perception of the probable acceleration of America's output.

The fact that they are compelled to rely on women and girls for an immense proportion of their labour has ceased to be considered a handicap; the shipbuilders say. Aside from such work as calls for sheer muscle, they declared, the women are completely qualified, as proved by the fact that they are averaging a larger output per person than men in the same work averaged before the war. The same increase in output since the war began, of course, has been shown by the men.

Women are used chiefly in work where automatic devices take the heavy lifting off their hands. Thus feminine hands are seen turning out 15 inch shells practically without masculine assistance, doing the bulk of the work on the famous British tanks, gun carriages and, naturally, on aeroplanes and airships.

The very excellence of their workmanship makes certain the problem of adjusting labour conditions after the war will be a big one. "Just now they are giving thought to one thing only," said Lobnitz, and that is the winning of the war.

TRENCH AND BILLET.
WAR'S STRANGE CONTRASTS.

[BY JAMES HOBSON.]

There are days here that are worthy of Lancashire's worst, moist and windless, beneath a sky the colour of a wet road; untitled fields and sky of one hue. Scenes utterly desolate lie all about you. Landscapes flat, drear and bare, save for stunted, straight trees, forsaken-looking haystacks, and houses with gaping wounds in roof and side—wounds that are but ill-healed by wood and rags. All this we had seen before. But none of us had set eyes on a village of such utter desolation as we reached on our way to the firing-line last time. The very road was pitted with shell holes. Billed with water. No single villager remained. Every house or barn or loft was partly ruined, and even as we approached, like the whistle of an astonished man—of shells, and hear the crashes, and see the smoke in the village.

No one hesitates about walking into the middle of shells. None of you likes it. You talk about, say, the time at last night's examination, and you say, "The stuff was just like—". Here a shell whistles towards you. You don't know whether you'll be hit, and involuntarily you stop talking, but for a second only. You see the shell burst fifty yards ahead, and you finish the sentence, "—water." And you ploid on at the old "120 to the minute." You have an inward feeling of pishish anger at the whistling and, if you are an ordinary man, you curse under your breath.

We were to take charge of a little store of high boots, and to the barn we repaired. One corner of it was a stretcher-bearers' station. "Another shell," the street, and in a few minutes, bandaged and bloody men come in. None of us talk about it. We get on with our job of writing boots. Five yards away is a field studded with wooden crosses—crosses that are often crowned with service caps, sodden and bedraggled with rain and wind.

Night has wrapped earth in a dark grey shroud, a shroud pierced again and again by stars rising, rocket-like, in the myriad fairy lights that delighted us as children, before we move. We line the road in single file. "Absolute silence and no smoking." Everybody knows that bullets find their way across the path that is soon to be ours, and, thinking much, we trudge off towards adventure, wounds, or death.

THE FOLLOWING HEART.

It is very weird. No sound but the splashing of feet into pools of water and the slight creaking and rattling of equipment as we march. "Increase the interval to five paces," comes the whisper. The man in front becomes dimmer and one feels a little more alone. Sometimes when the star-shells rise we halt and stand perfectly still. After a moment or two we move on. Now and then the harsh rattle of a machine-gun strikes the air, vivid and clear. You wonder what the target is, and then you follow the track of the dim form ahead—now keeping to the right, now to the left, as shell holes are avoided. Sometimes he blunders into the middle of a pool, and, like as not, you follow him. You have got the following habit; and, anyhow, other places may be worse. So you reach the trenches. The sandbags are a thick, rounded, podgy rampart stretching into the night on either side, and at intervals there are twinkling yellow lights that flash for a moment and are gone as flames over dug-out trenches open and shut.

You have already been aware in a casual sort of way that there was mud about, but when you leave the sandbags and the jumping, yellow lights you can see it glisten, and you feel it squelch round your feet and legs. Boards have been laid, but always they are slippery, and you lose many points in the game of keeping both feet on them. You slip at every step; now the pace is too fast; now too slow. You go along, a joggling, squelching, halting, hot, cursing, miserable lion. Even the boards stop at last, and now you flounder hopelessly. Mud, a world of mud.

The star shells throw a devilish light on you, and disclose your misery, the machine-guns rattle, and the snarl of bullets ping their way. You are tired out, and you clutch your hand and watch the mud oozing through your fingers, watch it in a dull vacant way.

Staggering, muttering, praying that there's not much farther to go, you move on again. Somebody whispers, "Jump!" "Jump?" You couldn't jump to save your immortal soul—but you try. The pool is waist-deep. You crawl out, and you find, still in a dull sort of way, that your right thigh boot is gone, and that you are in your stockinged foot. To recover the boot is impossible, and, anyway, nothing seems to matter. So the remainder of the journey is completed. You are wet through, unpeppably tired, and muddy. You take over the trench from other troops, sentries are posted, and the work begins.

When dawn breaks, you see behind you, stuck in the mud at a rakish angle, a rude cross of wood all askew, with the words scratched on by a knife: "R.I.P., An Unknown Soldier."

HEAVEN'S OWN BILLET.

It is meet that we should come to this clean little village where folk are kindly and the sound of guns is seldom heard, where you may drop across our men walking along the street with a mite elapsing either hand, showing him, as he'll tell you with a happy laugh, "the way to the butcher's—they're afraid I shall get lost." My home is a little room that boasts a window and a mantelpiece. Nails abound and rifles and equipment are slung on jutting bricks, and no draughts make them flicker. Next door is a farm-

(Continued at foot of next column.)

AMAZING STORY OF GERMAN INTRIGUE.
BAVARIAN ECCLESIASTIC CHIEF OF VILLAINS.

The *New York Sun* publishes the following amazing story of Hun intrigue, in which a Bavarian ecclesiastic and the German Embassy in Vienna were partners:

One day last April such of the people of Rome as read anything but the war news in their papers may have noticed a brief item from Vienna, which reported a burglary in a house adjoining the German Embassy in that city. A safe, a very unusual and burglar-defying safe, had been cut upon like a cheese, and a large sum of money extracted. So at least said the newspapers. If anything except money had been taken they forbore to mention it.

A month or two earlier two very famous, deft and skilful Italian cracksmen had escaped from jail. That matter had not been widely celebrated. If one or two of those reflective souls found in every town, who love to clip and collate criminal items, traces of fanciful clues and write to the newspapers about them, did so in Rome nobody paid any attention to them.

Seemingly one person only in all Rome took any lively interest in the Vienna burglary, and he was immured in the inner vastness of the Vatican, a sequestered and ecclesiastical retreat into which echoes of the intrigue and crime of the profane world seemed hardly likely to penetrate. But to Monsignor von Gerlach, papal chamberlain and master of the papal wardrobe, the news of the burglary conveyed so startling a message that within a few hours he had fled not only the Vatican, but Italian territory. When the police, scarce two hours after his flight, broke into his rooms they found them littered with incriminating documents which he had no time to destroy or take away and which revealed the papal chamberlain as head of the German spy system in Italy.

Let us go back further. We know that experts in intrigue like E. Phillips Oppenheim would have begun this narrative in different form and prolonged the suspense. But in a lightly amateur way we shall merely try to state the facts. Know that the Italian police had long been trying to explain a train of mysterious happenings including the loss of two Italian battleships, the *Benedetto Brin* and the *Leonardo da Vinci*. In some way they learned that documents revealing all were in a safe in a private house next the German Embassy in Vienna. But that safe! Here enters romance. Not only did it have every burglar-failing device known to safe-makers. Not only was it electrically connected with every police station in Vienna, but it was so constructed that if roughly opened it would pour forth a cloud of that asphyxiating gas so dreaded in the trenches, which would stretch the safe-breakers lifeless before the open evidence of their guilt. (Romance writer please copy.)

But the Italian detectives were not thus to be foiled. Privately they secured the release from prison—under cover of an escape of Italy's most skilled and admired cracksmen. Provided with gas masks, and promised \$10,000 and immunity for past offences, these scientists operated on the safe with complete success.

The documents secured showed Von Gerlach, formerly an officer in the Bavarian army, and as spies must be a person of most pleasing personality, to be the head of the German spy system in Italy. He had imposed himself on the household forces in the Vatican, and from the coign of vantage had carried on his propaganda, organised his system of espionage and even conducted his correspondence with Germany under cover of the Vatican pouch, which was, of course, free from search or censorship.

As a result of the revelations made by the safe and the papers in Von Gerlach's chambers the Italian Courts have been busy for weeks. Nearly 300 persons were accused. Sentences ranging through various terms of imprisonment to death have been imposed on scores of those convicted. The debonair, Monsignor von Gerlach drew a life sentence, but as he has vanished from sight and writs of extradition no longer run in Germany his prosecutors will probably have to be content with the sentence without its execution.

An amazing story of intrigue and detective skill, throughout, and so true that no novelist would ever have dared to invent it.

house where our billets live. There is a stream where we may wash, and there are pigs and chickens to eat our scraps.

Our hosts are generous, courteous folk, when 30 months' intercourse with British soldiers has not spoiled. Nothing is too much trouble; they are patient and slow in their speech that we may the better understand them. They sell us eggs, milk and the best *cass* *ou* *lait* I have had in France. There is Paul, a bright boy, and Clara, a grave little maid of eight, who are delighted with our cakes, and there is an old gentleman named Paul, too, who sits quietly by the polished stove and hands you a chair with dignity and grace. They always welcome us, and if coffee is not ready it is but "Une minute, monsieur." One of my comrades has been sick, and during the day our good lady has stolen in with coffee and cognac, and at night with bread and milk. For some of these she steadfastly refuses payment.

We live a sleepy, happy, country life, with long hours of leisure with our pipes and books. Peace is over everything, the peace of "Heaven's own" billet.

THE GIRLS' ARMY.
WOUNDED SOLDIERS' SALUTE.
OFF TO THE FRONT.

Tramp, tramp with even steps; heads erect, shoulders back, and joyous bearing, a detachment of khaki-clad troops with haversacks slung on their back swung round from Seymour-street into Edgware-road and marched away to entrain for France. But they were women. All of them, including the smart subaltern who led them, were bright faced, lithe limbed, athletic-looking girls.

To the passers-by in Edgware-road it might have seemed merely some spring day pleasure jaunt upon which they were engaged. But there was a glow of enthusiasm in their cheerful faces and an air of purpose in their brisk steps, to tell the onlookers that the girls were doing the country's work, and that there was a thrill of pride in the pleasant spectacle of their enjoyment. It was one of the first detachments of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, which is gradually taking over the vast office work of the Army in France that hitherto has occupied the energies of thousands of men who are needed at the fighting front.

Already some hundreds of girl clerks have been enlisted, trained, and sent over to release men who have had to be kept at the bases to do the clerical work of the Army Pay Department. Almost daily new fresh detachments are marching away en route for France.

THE SPIRIT OF THE GIRLS.

Most of the girls in the detachment that marched gaily away from the Connaught Club, which is the training centre and hostel of the amazon corps, were London girl clerks. They had received a little elementary drill for mobility and discipline, but required very little training for the work they are to do. That is all in the nature of their accustomed clerical employment. They have been instructed in household economy and among them is one section which is specially trained for the conduct of the hostels in which they are to be housed in France.

There is as keen and fine a spirit of service among these girls as in any branch of the nation's war organisation. They have given up their employments and joined the Women's Corps because they are as keen as their brothers in "doing their bit." One of the girls before the detachment paraded for the march expressed the spirit in a few sentences:

"We are going to be the finest corps in the British Army," she said, "and that means the finest corps in the whole world. The old man at my office didn't want me to go, but I told him I was going because I wasn't going to stand by doing nothing particular when all the boys were giving up everything. Why, the work I was doing in the office wasn't doing any good and any fool of a man could do it. So here I am and to-night I shall be in France. Just think of it; every one of us women in the corps is as good as two men because every one of us makes two men of some use who were doing no good before."

SMARTEST OF SMART OFFICERS.

"First there is the man at the base who has only been doing the work we are going to do and now will be able to go and fight, and next there is the man at home who has been doing nothing at all and will now have a chance to do the work we have been doing."

The detachment was paraded in the Lecture Hall at the Connaught Club by their draft-conducting officer, Miss Monica Harcourt-Browne, the smartest of young subalterns, who, if she does not hold the rank of lieutenant, ought to. When their kits had been found in order there came into the hall with quick, athletic stride as fine a figure of an inspecting officer as any regimental parade ground could show. She was Miss Blanche Ireland, their drill instructor. She was taller than the rest and a leather belt of the Sam Browne colour girdled her khaki tunic.

Command was in her eye, confidence and competence in her quick movements and easy bearing. She had the "snap" of the Brigade of Guards, and if she has not the rank of captain there is still red tape in Whitehall. She did not keep them waiting while she talked about the weather. She had them formed up in double line, numbered them, and put them at the "shun" in no time, turned them half-right into boarding-school formation, and then with a smart "By y'r left! Quick! March!" had them out of the place and half-way down the street before they knew they were starting. They marched to the Marble Arch tube station on the way to Waterloo and the port of embarkation.

ARMAGEDDON SLACKERS.

Wounded soldiers stood at the salute as they marched down the Edgware-road, boys cheered, and young civilians and "flappers" stood abashed. They looked so eager and so fit, and their short-skirted khaki uniforms with felt hats were so neat and becoming that the "flapper-smartness" of the shopping women on the pavements seemed dowdy by comparison. And their enjoyment of the great adventure upon which they were embarking was the cheerful spirit of their soldiering brothers. It was a sight to set off against the gloom of the stay-at-home skivvers. The girls love the life and the discipline. Like the boys, they find themselves growing and putting on weight, and they accept the authority of their officers even more readily than the men do. Those who have reached France have taken most kindly to their life, and work there, and write happy, grateful letters to their training officers at the depot.—*Daily Mail*.

THE MODEL COOLIE IN MESOPOTAMIA.
RECRUITS FROM AN INDIAN UTOPIA.

[BY EDMUND CANTLER.]

The Labour Corps in Mesopotamia make roads and bunds, build houses, load and unload steamers and trucks, supply carpenters, smiths, and masons, follow the fighting man, and improve the communications behind him, and make the land habitable which he has won.

The other day I ran into a crowd of Santals on the Bridge of Boats in Baghdad. It was probably the first time that Babylon had drawn into its vortex the aboriginals of the hill tracts of Bengal. They were scurrying like a flock of sheep, not because they were rushed. I was told, but simply for fun. Someone had started it, and the others had broken into a jogtrot. One of them, with a brick balanced on his head, was playing a small reed flute—the type of Pan. Another had stuck a spray of salmon-pink gladder in his hair. The full, round cheeks of the little men make their black skin look as if it had been sewn up tightly and tucked under their chin. They were like happy goliwogs.

When the Santal left his home all he took with him were two brass cooking pots, his stick, and a bottle of mustard oil. On board ship he saw coal for the first time. Each man was given a briquette with his rations for fuel, and Jangal Baski, Goomda Kisku, and others put their vessel on the strange black substance and expected it to boil. A very simple happy, and contented person is the Santal. Once gain his confidence, and he will work for you all day and half the night; abuse it, and he will not work at all.

I found them in their camp afterwards in a palm grove by the Tigris. They were very much at home. The pensioned Indian officer in charge, a magnificent veteran with snowy beard and moustache, and two rows of ribbons on his breast, was pacing up and down among these little dark men like a Colossus or a benevolent god. The old Subadar was loud in their praises. "He had been on the staff of a Convict Labour Corps, and so spoke from his heart." There is no fighting, quarrelling, thieving, lying among them, Sahib. If you leave anything on the ground they won't pick it up. No trouble with womenfolk. No gambling. No tricks of deceit.

A British officer of the company, who knew them in their own country, told me the same tale. "They are the straightest people I have ever struck," he said. "We raised them in the district, paid them a month's wages in advance, and told them to find their way to the nearest railway station, a journey of two or three days. They all turned up but one. They are very honest, law-abiding folk. They leave their money lying about in their tents, and it is quite safe. They have no police in their villages, the headman settles all their troubles. And there is no thieving about them. Other coolies slack off if you don't watch them, and put on a tremendous spurt when they see an officer coming along. But the dear old Santal is much too simple for this. If the Army Commander came to see them they'd throw down their picks and shovels and stare at him till he went away. They are not thrusters; they go their own pace, but they do their day's work all right. And they are extraordinarily patient and willing."

All this sounded very Utopian, but the glimpse of them on the Bridge of Boats and an hour spent in their camp on Sunday morning gave me the impression of children who had not been spoiled. We went the round of their tents, and they played to us on their flutes the same pastoral strains as I hear in villages all over the East. Nearly every Santal is a musician, and plays the drum or pipe. They make flutes out of any material they can pick up. One of them blew off two of his fingers boring steps in the brass tube of a Turkish shell which had a fuse and an unexploded charge left in it. That is the only casualty among the Santals remotely connected with arms. It is an understood thing that they should not go near the firing-line.

The Santals have no quarrel with Mesopotamia. Twenty rupees a month and everything found is a wage that a few years ago would have seemed beyond the dreams of avarice. They are putting on weight, fare better than they have ever done; and their families are growing rich. Most of them have their wages paid in family allotments at home.

When the Santals are at home again they will be found drinking their brandy, or rice beer, looking after their crops and herds, reaping the same harvest, thinking the same thoughts, playing the same plaintive melodies on their pipes as when Nebuchadnezzar ruled in Babylon. Three dynasties of Babylon, Assyria, Chaldaea, and the Empire of the Chosroes, have risen and crumbled away on the soil where he is labouring now, and all the while the Santal has led the simple life, never straying far from the Golden Age, never caught up in the unhappy train of Progress. And so his peace is undisturbed by the seismic convulsions of Armageddon; he has escaped the crown that Kultur has evolved at Essen and Potsdam.—*Times*.

GERMANS SHORT OF GUNS.

The *London Morning Post*, in a special article on the Western front, states that there are abundant indications that the Germans are short of guns and ammunition. Although many guns are mused at certain points the rest of the line is skinned in order to enable the Germans to do so. British counter-battery work never ceases. When an enemy battery is detected suddenly and without warning, anything from 150 to 500 British heavy shells are turned on the spot. In this way it is estimated the British have destroyed 1,280 German guns in 23 weeks.

GERMANY'S TREACHERY FURTHER EXPOSED.

On no point has German diplomacy laid so much stress as on this, that Germany did not mobilise till Russia had done so, and did not give the order to mobilise till 5 p.m. on August 1st, 1914. *Le Messager* drags to light, as is shown by Mr. H. W. Wilson, in an article on this book in the *June Nineteenth Century*, fact after fact which demonstrates conclusively that Germany's statement was an absolute and deliberate lie. The published reports of the French Embassy in Berlin show that the German mobilisation began in secret on July 21st. *Le Messager* makes public certain new and important facts:

"On the night of July 24th the colonels of the German regiments at Metz gave their officers the secret instructions—never divulged till the eye of war—as to the duty of the 'covering force' on the outbreak of war. Machine-guns were mounted on Düsseldorf station and high buildings near it. On the 24th the railway stations throughout Germany were occupied by the military, and on this and the two following days a movement by train of cavalry, artillery and infantry towards the Belgian frontier began. On the 27th the French observed German infantry taking post along the frontier and barbed wire being laid. Men on leave were ordered to rejoin. German officers of the reserve at Antwerp were secretly instructed at once to depart for their regiments. That same day five classes of reservists were called up." The total number of men in these five classes was 1,250,000. The conclusion is irresistible.

SILENT RAILWAY WHEEL.

A wheel that renders a railway carriage noiseless and silences the shrill screech of a trolley as it takes a curve has been perfected by Mr. Edwin C. Madden. For more than a year a street car in Portland, Maine, has been running on eight experimental wheels of the Madden type (says the *New York Independent*), and the inhabitants of that city refer to No. 404 as the "ghost car," because it glides by without making a noise. It has been demonstrated in the course of this extensive test that the new wheel is not only a nerve-saver for the public, but a money-saver for the railway. It is estimated that the Madden wheel is good for 300,000 miles, while the present standard wheel is ready for the scrap pile after running only half as far.

The silent wheel really consists of a wheel with rubber between the inner and outer sections. There are three recesses, which are devised to prevent any creeping, either backward or forward while side strain is caused by the cases that, at the same time, protect it from injury, dirt and grease. The effect of the rubber cushion is to lessen the jar and to deaden the sound that is produced by either pounding of the tyres or by scraping of the flanges on the rails.

HOW MANY?

How many bilious attacks have you had? If few, you should be thankful! If many, then you are entitled to sympathy. But sympathy won't cure or even relieve you of this trouble. And the trouble, as we know, arises through the faulty action of the liver. It is apparent then, that to be free from Biliousness or Bilious Headaches, you must keep this important organ of the digestive system healthily active. Through the many years that Mother Seigel's Syrup has been before the public, in no one thing has it been more successful than in curing or preventing biliousness. Proof of this we have from the thousands of people who have voluntarily testified to the fact.

Here is a case which will endorse what we have said. The statement not only shows what Mother Seigel's Syrup did for this lady when she was prone to Biliousness, but also records the beneficial effect it had on her digestive organs. Mrs. Edith Bourne, London, Road, Blackwater, near Camberley, Hants, said:—"I am by profession a certified midwife, and wish to add my testimony to the excellent result which followed my taking your remedy. On and off, I suppose I have taken your Mother Seigel's Syrup for nigh on twenty years. I first took it for the relief of the pains I always had after eating. With knowledge of what it did for me in that respect, I have since made it my household remedy."

"I also recommend it for biliousness, as that trouble has also had me in its toils. I have suffered the horrors of sick headaches and vomiting for days on end, but this I never do now, having put myself in condition with the aid of your very excellent remedy, Mother Seigel's Syrup."

"When a girl, in my teens," said Mrs. Fleming, of Guildford Road, Bagshot, Surrey, on December 13th, 1915, "I was occasionally subject to biliousness. In after years I developed indigestion. This I am not surprised at, seeing that my father also suffered from this complaint."

"The effect of not taking the trouble in hand at times led to my liver getting out of order. I had pain and distress right through from chest to back, between the shoulder-blades. Added to this, I had a fulness after meals, accompanied by a choking sensation in the throat. As my parents had taken your remedy, I decided to try it too. I am pleased to say that after two bottles only, I secured relief, and an occasional dose now and then keeps me right to-day. When I tell you that I suffered for 12 years before getting relief, you will understand that I am pleased to know the worth of your remedy, because I was completely cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup."

"I have given it to both my son and daughter with the very best results. I was told they had chronic, and perhaps hereditary, indigestion, but they never suffer now."

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.
Sure Sign of Blood Impurity.

The national appearing through the skin of ECZEMA, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, BOILS, SORES AND ERUPTIONS OF ANY KIND.

The throbbing aching pains of RASHES, ULCERS, ABSCESSSES, SCORFID, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BLOOD POISON, PILLS.

The Dreadful Grip of RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, GOUT. All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

For selection of testimonials see pamphlet round bottle. By reason of its Remarkable Blood Purifying Properties it is universally recognised as OVER 50 YEARS' SUCCESS. PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD'S BEST REMEDY FOR SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES. Sold by all Chemists and Stores. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"ASAHI BEER."



DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO., TOKYO.

SOLE AGENTS: MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA Ltd. Tel. No. 230 or 155.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT
9.15 p.m.—Frawley Coy. at the Theatre Royal.—"Pals and Warmers."

Monday, 27th Aug.—
Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidator of Messrs. White & Co. at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammner.

Saturday, 1st Sept.—
Noon—Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.
12.15 p.m.—Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried out through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

or to Huns & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SINGAPORE	"LIANGCHOW"	On 25th Aug., 4 P.M.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 26th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 26th Aug., 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 28th Aug., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 28th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 30th Aug., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 23.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

"HAIHONG"	... Capt. J. W. Evans	... SATURDAY, 26th Aug., at 3 P.M.
"HAITAN"	... Capt. A. E. Hodgins	... TUESDAY, 28th Aug., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blaise Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SARSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.**ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to COLOMBO	Leave Hongkong Noon	Str. from COLOMBO	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Leave Suez	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
The Intermediate	Service is Temporarily Suspended.			

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE	SADO MARU	(SATURDAY, 25th Aug., at Noon.
VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI	Capt. Shincho	12,500
MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUAKA MARU	(WEDNESDAY, 12th Sept., at Noon.
	Capt. Noma	12,500

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NIAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	(FRIDAY, 14th Sept., at 11 A.M.
	Capt. Takeda	9,000

BENTEN MARU	(WEDNESDAY, 29th Aug.
Capt. Yamamoto	8,000

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU	(SUNDAY, 2nd Sept., at 11 A.M.
	Capt. Cope	16,000

HIRANO MARU	(SATURDAY, 16th Sept., at 11 A.M.
Capt. Fraser	16,000

IFUSHIMI MARU	(SATURDAY, 15th Sept., at 11 A.M.
Capt. Iizawa	21,000

ASAKI MARU	(SATURDAY, 25th Aug.
Capt. Kozaka	8,000

PENANG MARU	(SATURDAY, 1st Sept.
Capt. Kishibiki	10,000

TOTOMI MARU	(SATURDAY, 8th Sept.
Capt. Kamada	8,000

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

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For Further Information, apply to—

Telephone Nos. 222 and 293.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
E. MOEL, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU!

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 25th Aug., 10.30 A.M.
SEIYU MARU	22,000	FRI., 7th Sept.
PERIA MARU	9,000	SATUR., 22nd Sept.
KORRA MARU	18,000	FRI., 5th Sept.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON., 15th Oct.
TENYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 26th Oct.

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Peria Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,300 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Agent, King's Building, 2374 and 2376.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez Port Said, Marseilles.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent, Queen's Building, TEL. 2088 740.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA. (TRANS-PACIFIC).

"CHICAGO MARU"	... TUESDAY, 28th Aug., at 3 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU"	... FRIDAY, 14th Sept., at Noon.
"HAWAII MARU"	... WEDNESDAY, 26th Sept., at Noon.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"JOSEPH MARU"	... SUNDAY, 26th Aug., at Noon.
"KOSHU MARU"	... THURSDAY, 31st Aug., at 10 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU"	... SUNDAY, 2nd Sept., at Noon.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be used.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	6.00 P.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Queung Chow	7.30 A.M.	—
Shatanok, Shatin and Sheungshui	8.00 P.M.	—
Abordoon, Antan, Ping Shan, Sai Kung	4.00 P.M.	—
Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton Samshui and Washow	7.30 A.M. Regia 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kowmoon	Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtan and Samsei	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamshun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Shoungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 7.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 7.30 A.M.
Canton	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kowmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kamchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1917.

STOCKS.	PAID UP VALUE.	OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.30 A.M.	CLOSING QUOTATION	LAST DIVIDEND.
BANKS.				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$125	\$300, sellers		\$2 3/4 int. a/c 1917
INSURANCES.				
Canton	\$50	\$330, buyers		\$25 for 1915
China Fire	\$20	\$133		\$9 for 1915
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$300		\$27 for 1915
North China	\$25	T. 140		15% int. account 1916
Unions	\$100	\$300, sellers		\$80 for 1915
Yanhsun	\$50	\$150		\$21 for 1915
SHIPPING.				
Douglas S.S. Co.	\$50	\$35		\$5 int. a/c 1916/17
Canton Steamboats	\$15	\$18		\$1.25 for 1916
Indo-China Pref.	\$25	\$35, sellers		\$1 for 1916
Do. Def.	\$25	\$101		\$50/- for 1916
Star Ferry Co.	\$10	\$29		\$2.10 for year ending 30-4-17
REFINERIES.				
China Sugars	\$100	\$36		\$12 for 1916
Malayan Sugars	\$50	\$29, buyers		\$5 Pa. for 1916
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	\$50	\$73, buyers		\$4 and bonus of \$2 for 1916
H. and W. Dock Co.	\$50	\$113, buy.		\$5 and bonus of \$5 for 1916
Shanghai docks	Tls. 100	T. 78		Tls. 74 for year ending 30-4-16
LAND, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.				
Central Estates	\$100	\$321, sellers		\$7 for 1916
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$130		\$3 for year
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$85, b./s., a.		\$34 int. account 1917
Hongkong Land Reclamation	\$75	\$116		\$6.35 for 1916
Humphreys Estates	\$70	\$84		50 cents for 1916
Kowloon Lands	\$30	\$33		\$2 for 1916
West Point	\$50	\$70, buyers		\$2 int. account 1917
ONLS.				
Langkats	G10	Tls. 14, buy		Tls. 1 for year ending 31-10-16
Shells	41	108 1/2, buyers		2/- int. account 1916
Ural Caspian	41	32/-		3% for 1915/16
MINEING.				
Kailash	41	39/-, buyers		1/- int. a/c year ending 30-6-17
Rauks	41	\$2.60, sellers		None since 1910
Trench	41	25/6		4/- int. account 1916
COTTON MILLS.				
Ewo	Tls. 50	T. 160		Tls. 9 for year ending 31-10-16
Kung Yik	Tls. 10	T. 15		T. 0.90 for year ending 30-11-16
Oriental C. S. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 50	T. 42		Tls. 6 for 1913
Shanghai	Tls. 50	T. 132, sel.		Tls. 6 for year ending 30-6-16
Yangtzepoo	Tls. 5	T. 54		NH for 1915
MISCELLANEOUS.				
China Borneos	\$12	\$7, buyers		60 cents for 1916
China Lights	\$5	\$4		None since 1908
China Providents	\$10	\$7.30		70 cents for 1916
Dairy Farms	\$5	\$23		\$3 for year ending 31-7-16
Green Island Cement	\$75	\$7, buyers		80 cents for 1916
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$43		\$3 for year ending 29-2-17
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$149, x. div.		\$2 int. a/c 1917
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$25, x. div.		\$1 int. a/c 1917
Hongkong Steels	\$10	\$10, buyers		\$1 for year ending 31-5-17
Hongkong Trams	\$1	\$8.20		3% int. a/c 1917
Peak Trams Old	\$10	\$3, sellers		72 for year ending do. 130-4-17
Do. New	\$1	\$0.90		35 cents for year ending 31-5-17
Steam Laundries	\$5	\$3, x. div. b.		\$1.25 for 1916
Union Waterboats	\$7	\$13		70 cents for 1916
Watson & Co.	\$10	\$6		None since 1914
Wm. Powell, Limited	\$7	\$6, sellers		

RUBBERS (Singapore Currency).	PAID UP VALUE.	YEAR ENDS.	LATEST QUOTATION.	DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR.	INT. DIV. TO DATE.
Aior Gajahs	\$1	Sept.	\$4.50 c.d.	65 p. c.	20 p. c.
Ayer Panas	\$5	Jan.	\$11.40	25 p. c.	—
Glenealy	\$1	Oct.	\$3.50	30 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kedah	\$1	April	\$4.25 x.d.	42 1/2 p. c.	30 p. c.
Kempas	\$2	June	\$3.50	40 p. c.	25 p. c.
Malaka Pinda	\$1	Aug.	\$3.05	30 p. c.	20 p. c.
Malakoff	\$2	Dec.	\$4.75	30 p. c.	—
New Sorendah	\$2	Dec.	\$4.90 c.d.	25 p. c.	—
Sandycroft	\$2	Jan.	\$4.70	30 p. c.	—
Tapiah	\$10	Dec.	\$32.50	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London			2 1/2		

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 24th.

ON LONDON.	
Telegraphic Transfer	2 1/4
Bank Bills, on demand	2 1/4
Bank Bills at 30 days' sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	2 1/4
Credits at 4 months' sight	3 1/4
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3 1/4
ON PARIS.	
Bank Bills, on demand	410
Credits at 4 months' sight	410
ON NEW YORK.	
Bank Bills, on demand	70 1/2
Credits at 60 days' sight	70 1/2
ON BOMBAY.	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom
Bank Bills, on demand	nom
ON CALCUTTA.	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom
Bank Bills, on demand	nom
ON SHANGHAI.	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom
Private, 30 days' sight	nom
ON YOKOHAMA.	
On demand	127 1/2
ON MANILA.	
On demand—Poco	141
ON SINGAPORE.	
On demand	126
ON BATAVIA.	
On demand	108 1/2
ON HAIKONG.	
On demand	5 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON.	
On demand	5 1/2 p.m.
ON BANGKOK.	
On demand	5 1/2 p.m.
SEVERAL BANK'S BUYING RATE.	5 1/2 p.m.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	439.50
SILVER, per oz.	44 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong	20 cents, pieces	per cent.
Hongkong	10	\$0.00 Premium
Canton	20	\$0.014
Canton	10	\$0.007
Canton	5	\$0.003

LONDON BUYING AGENTS

We offer our services as buying agents for British or Continental goods. Established in 1844, but thoroughly up-to-date, our success is attained by making our customers' interests our first aim. Five expert buyers, with capable staffs, manage different departments, buying with greatest care every class of goods, giving our customers all the advantages of wide experience, and ensuring their requirements being rightly supplied at lowest prices and best discounts.

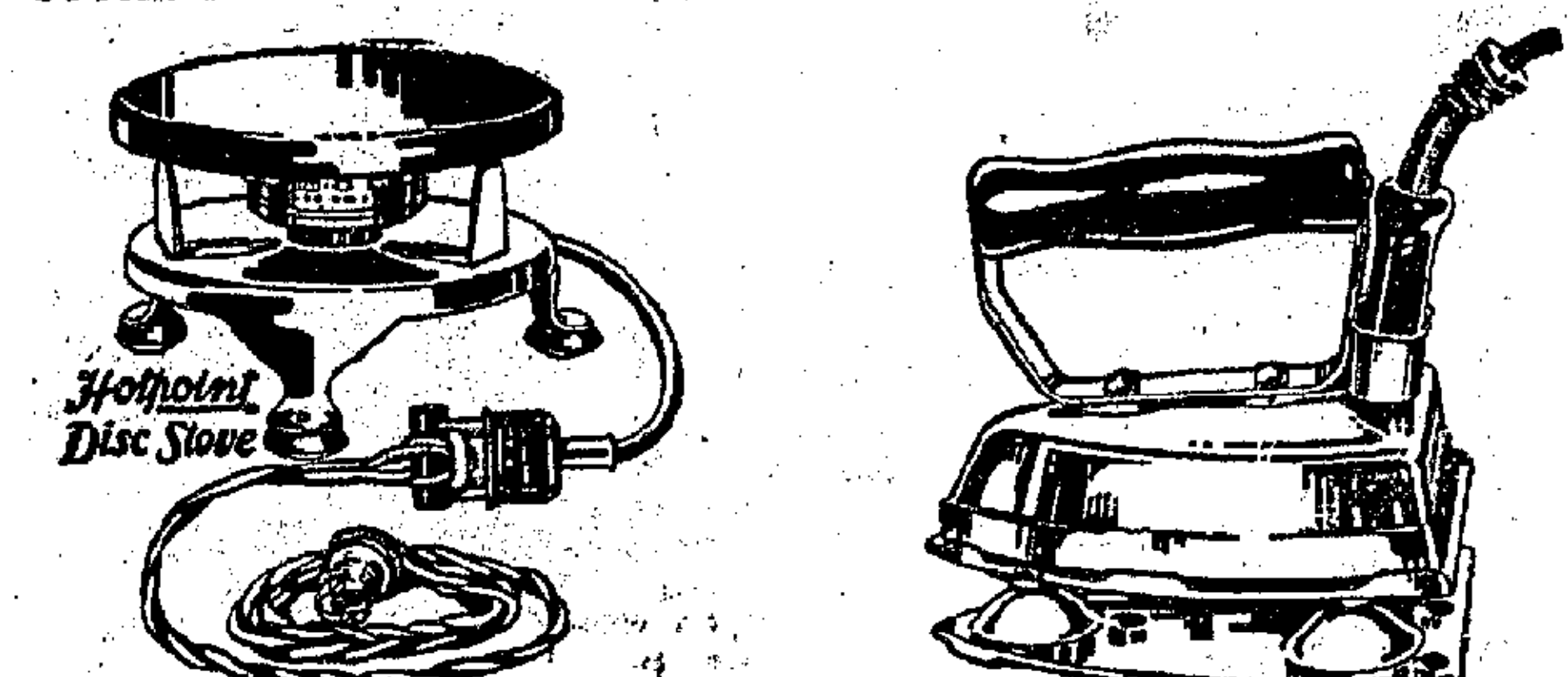
KEYMER, SON & CO.,
Whitcomb, London. Est. 1844
Telegrams, "Keymer, London."

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JULY to DECEMBER 1916.
With Index, Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office

In this Sultry weather ELECTRICITY is a BOON and a BLESSING to men, but more especially to Ladies; Fans are all right, but there are other Blessings—The HOT POINT fills the bill.

We have just received a new consignment of ELECTRIC HEATING AND COOKING APPARATUS of the LATEST AND MOST UP TO DATE DESIGN.



Toasters, Grills, Kettles, Irons, Sauce-pans, Immersion-Heaters, Curling-tong heaters, Hair dryers, Shaving pots, etc.

A visit to our Show-Room at No. 14, Des Vaux Road will interest you.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
HONGKONG.

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ... France 45,000,000
(1/2 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board: André Berthelot,
Directors: A. J. Porcotte.
General Manager: A. J. Porcotte.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON.

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, Queen's Buildings, 5, Charter Road, Tel. No. 2352, Hongkong, 14th Mar. 1917.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000

Reserve Fund ... £1,800,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

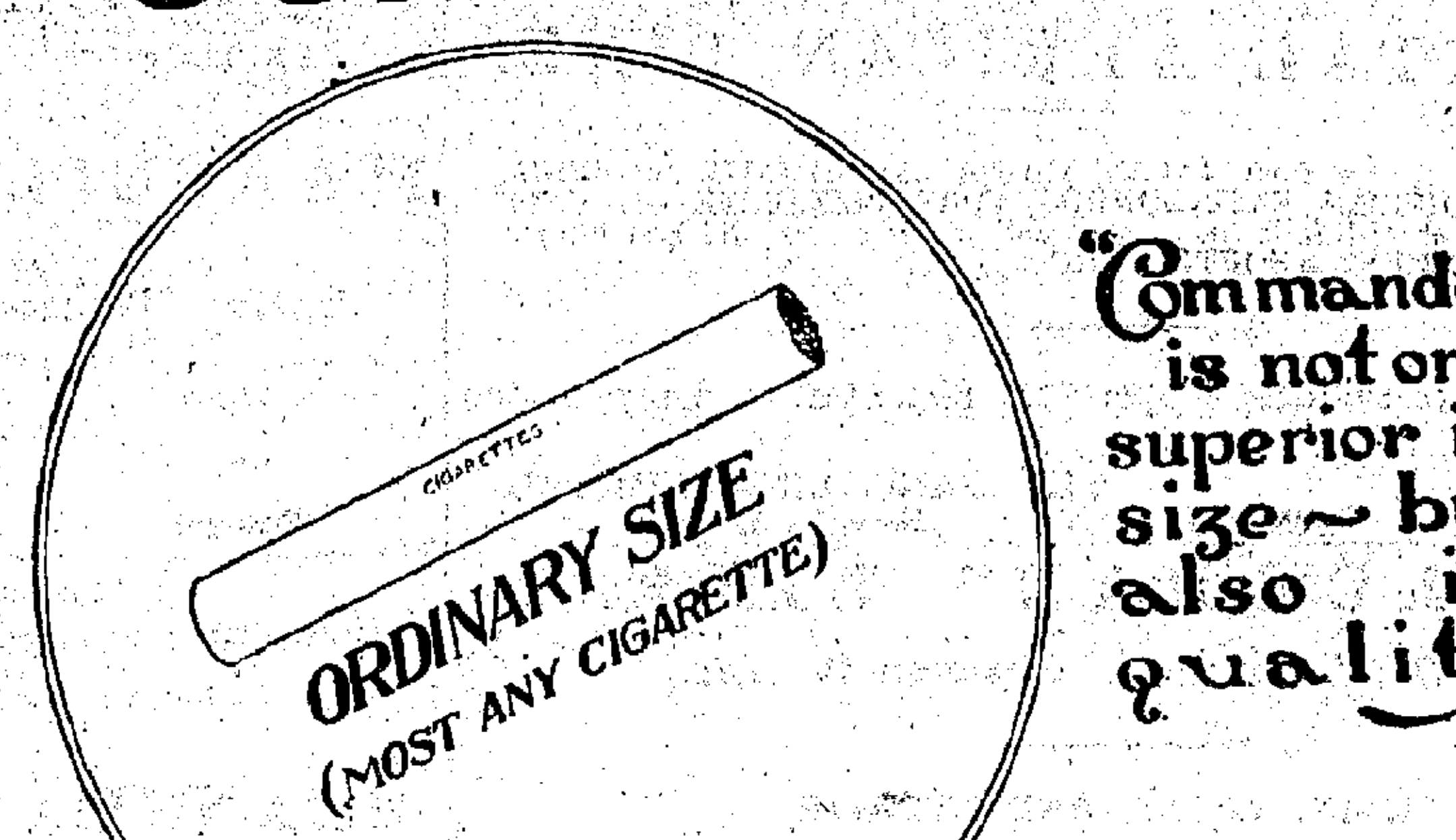
FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, 8th May 1917.

"COMMANDER"



Conveniently packed:—
20 large Cigarettes in a flat packet and 50 large Cigarettes in a round tin



Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling ... \$15,000,000

Silver ... \$18,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$33,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. S. H. DODD—Chairman.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. ANTON, C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

F. C. Butcher, Esq. E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq. W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. STABE, Esq.

MANAGER: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3 " "

" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1917.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000

Subscribed ... 1,125,000

Paid-up ... 562,500

Reserve Fund ... 600,000

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND,

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPEIN, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1916.

1887

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CAMPBELL for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 104, Des Vaux Road Central Victoria House London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1909.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000

Capital Paid-up ... 15,000,000

Reserve Funds ... 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo & Yokohama.

FORMOSA—Keelung, Hualien, Tainan, Keelung, Keelung, Keelung.

CHINA—Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Peking, Harbin, Manchuria, etc.

OTHERS—HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, SEMARANG & NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS: Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

IN. YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 3, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, 22nd May, 1917.

1900

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDEAT OF 15th APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES: